

# EVANSVILLE JOURNAL

VOL. XIV.

EVANSVILLE, IND., THURSDAY MARCH 30, 1848.

NO. 6

THE EVANSVILLE JOURNAL.  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
BY WM. H. CHANDLER & CO.

The Tri-Weekly Journal is published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at \$4.00 per annum, in advance.  
The Weekly Journal is published on Thursdays, at \$2.00 per annum in advance.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
**ZACHARY TAYLOR.**

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.  
JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, of Jefferson.  
GODLOVE S. ORTH, of Tippecanoe.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.  
1st Dist.—JOHN FRYCHER, of Posey.  
2d " JOHN S. DAVIS, of Floyd.  
3d " MILTON GREGG, of Dearborn.  
4th " DAVID P. HOLLOWAY, of Wayne.  
5th " THOMAS D. WALPOLE, of Hancock.  
6th " LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, of Greene.  
7th " EDWARD W. MCGUAGHEY, of Park.  
8th " JAMES F. STUR, of Clinton.  
9th " DAVID D. PEATY, of Cass.  
10th " DAVID KILGORE, of Delaware.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE:

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1848.

THE TREATY.—The importance of this document about which so much has been said, and the anxiety of the community to be in possession of a correct copy, induces us to give it entire, in our paper to-day. Its length necessarily crowds out much other matter of interest, but the inconvenience we cheerfully submit to for the gratification of our patrons.

TELEGRAPH MEETING.—The reader will find in our paper to-day the proceedings of the meeting held on Thursday evening, for the purpose of securing to this city the benefit of telegraphic communication with the balance of the Union. The committee appointed to solicit subscriptions have been actively engaged, and about \$2,500, of the \$6,000 necessary to insure its completion, has already been subscribed, and we hope to have the pleasure in a few days of announcing that the whole amount of stock has been taken. It is the intention of the committee first to call upon every citizen, and should they fail to receive subscriptions sufficient, then to look elsewhere for whatever amount may be necessary to complete the line. Will they be compelled to go out of our growing city for aid to this undertaking? Will not our people at once come forward and take the required amount of stock; for we can assure them that, either with or without their help, the work will be done. We hope that all will see the importance of this matter, and act with liberality and at once.

THE TERRE HAUTE EXPRESS notices that we are to have a wharf at this city, and speaks promisingly of the undertaking. We can assure our friend that when completed, our wharf will not only be large and commodious—embracing five blocks—but our city will then present a better appearance than any city on the river. We have the material for making a splendid front to our city, and just the right kind of persons have undertaken the work to do it up as it should be. The work of grading, &c., will be commenced in April, and it is contemplated to have at least two, and very probably three, blocks ready for use this fall.

THE TERRE HAUTE EXPRESS says the Wash and Erie Canal is now, or will soon be open for navigation throughout its whole extent.—The late warm weather has dissolved the ice, and the rains will afford plenty of water.

THE HON. HORACE MANN has been nominated as the candidate for Congress in the 8th district of Massachusetts, in place of the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

LEWIS BOYD has declined being the candidate of the locofoco party for Governor of Kentucky. The convention adjourned without providing for this contingency. What's to be done now?

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—Returns have been received from about two-thirds of the State of New Hampshire. The democratic candidate for Governor is elected by a majority of 2 to 3000. There is also a democratic majority of 20 to 30 in the House of Representatives.

THE OHIO IS rising at this point, and in good boating order. The Wash is in good order, as we see by the Vincennes papers of Thursday, that boats are arriving and departing from that place constantly.

GEN. TAYLOR IN NEW YORK.—We make the following extract from a lengthy article in a recent number of that able, influential and independent paper, the New York Courier & Enquirer:

We say we have said before, that while nineteen-twentieths of the Whigs of this city prefer HENRY CLAY, to any body else for the Presidency, yet a very decided majority of them knowing that he cannot be elected, are in favor nominating GEN. TAYLOR. It is not that they love CLAY less, but that they love the Whig cause more.

Death has been busy among the great of the land within the past few weeks. Hon. AMOS SPENCER, for many years Chief Justice of New York, a man of great learning, and exceeding purity of character, died at Lyons, in that state, on the 14th inst. He was over 80 years of age.

HON. H. G. WHEATON, for many years connected with the diplomatic service of the United States at foreign courts, died at Roxbury, Massachusetts, on the 11th inst. He was the author of a work on international law, which has been and still is held in high repute. His talents and scholarly attainments were of a high order.

Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits, and Settlement, between the U. STATES OF AMERICA,

AND THE  
MEXICAN REPUBLIC,  
CONCLUDED AT GUADALUPE HIDALGO, ON THE SECOND DAY OF FEBRUARY, AND  
RATIFIED, WITH AMENDMENTS,  
BY THE  
AMERICAN SENATE,  
MARCH 10, 1848.

In the name of Almighty God:  
The United States of America and the United Mexican States, animated by a sincere desire to put an end to the calamities of the war which unhappily exists between the two republics, and to establish on a solid basis relations of peace and friendship, which shall confer reciprocal benefits on the citizens of both, and assure the concord, harmony and mutual confidence wherein the two people should live as good neighbors, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective plenipotentiaries; that is to say, the President of the U. States has appointed N. P. TRIST, a citizen of the United States, and the President of the Mexican Republic has appointed Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, Don Bernardo Conto, and Don Miguel Atristain, citizens of the said Republic, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective powers, have, under the protection of Almighty God, the author of peace, arranged, agreed upon and signed the following Treaty of Peace, friendship, limits and settlement, between the U. States of America and the Mexican Republic.

There shall be firm and universal peace between the U. States of America and the Mexican Republic, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people, without exception of places or persons.

Immediately upon the signature of this treaty, a commission or commissions appointed by the General-in-Chief of the forces of the United States, and such as may be appointed by the Mexican Government, to the end that a provisional suspension of hostilities shall take place, and that in the places occupied by the said forces, constitutional order may be re-established, as regards the political administration, and judicial branches, so far as this shall be permitted by the circumstances of military occupation.

Immediately upon the ratification of the present treaty, by the Government of the U. States, orders shall be transmitted to the commanders of their land and naval forces, requiring the latter (provided that they shall have been notified by the Government of the Mexican Republic) immediately to desist from blockading any Mexican ports—and requiring the former, (under the same condition) to commence, at the earliest moment practicable, withdrawing all troops of the U. States then in the interior of the Mexican Republic, to the point where they shall be the common agreement, at a distance from the sea-ports not exceeding thirty leagues; and such evacuation of the interior of the republic shall be completed with the least possible delay; the Mexican Government hereby binding itself to afford every facility in its power for rendering the evacuation convenient to the troops, on their march, and in their new positions, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants. In like manner orders shall be despatched to the persons in charge of the custom houses at all points occupied by the forces of the U. States, requiring them (under the same condition) immediately to deliver possession of the same to the persons authorized by the Mexican Government to receive it, together with all bonds and evidences of debts for duties on importations and on exports, not yet liquidated, and to deliver a faithful and exact account of all duties on imports and on exports, collected at such custom houses, or elsewhere in Mexico, by authority of the U. States, from and after the day of the notification of the treaty by the Government of the Mexican Republic; and also on account of the cost of collection, and such entire amount, deducting only the cost of collection, shall be delivered to the Mexican Government, at the city of Mexico, within three months after the exchange of ratifications.

The evacuation of the capital of the Mexican Republic by the troops of the U. States, in virtue of the above stipulation, shall be completed in one month after the orders there stipulated for shall have been received by the commander of said troops, or sooner, if possible.

Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, all castles, forts, territories, places, and possessions, which have been taken and occupied by the forces of the U. States during the present war, within the limits of the Mexican Republic, as about to be established by the following article, shall be definitively restored to the said Republic, together with all the artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, and other public property, which were in such castles, forts, territories, places, and possessions, and which shall remain there at the time when this treaty shall be duly ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic. To this end, orders shall be despatched to the American officers commanding such castles, forts, territories, and possessions, requiring them to deliver up the same, together with all the artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, or other public property. The city of Mexico, within the inner line of intrenchments surrounding the said city, is comprehended in the above stipulations, as regards the restoration of artillery, apparatus of war, &c.

The final evacuation of the territory of the Mexican Republic by the forces of the United States, shall be completed within three months from the said exchange of ratifications, or sooner, if possible—the Mexican Republic hereby engaging, as in the foregoing article, to use all means in its power for facilitating such evacuation, and rendering it convenient to the troops and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants.

If, however, the ratification of this treaty by the parties should not take place in time to allow the embarkation of the troops of the U. States to be completed before the commencement of the sickly season, at the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, in such cases a friendly arrangement shall be entered into between the U. States and the Mexican Republic, whereby a healthy and otherwise suitable places, at a distance from the ports not exceeding thirty leagues, shall be designated for the residence of such troops as may not wish to remain in the sickly season, and the U. States, on its part, shall be bound to furnish, as comprehending the sickly season, shall be understood to extend from the 1st day of May to the 1st day of November.

All prisoners of war taken on either side, on land or on sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the exchange of the ratification of this treaty. It is also agreed that if any Mexicans should now be held as captives by any savage tribe within the limits of the Uni-

ted States, as about to be established by the following article, the government of the U. States will exact the release of such captives, and cause them to be restored to their country.

ARTICLE V.  
The boundary line between the two republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; from thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico (which runs north of the town of Paso, to its western termination; thence northward along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila; (or, if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same;) thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between the Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean.

The southern and western limits of New Mexico, mentioned in this article, are those laid down in the map, entitled, "Map of the United Mexican States, as organized and defined by various acts of the Congress of said country, and this from the time of the said authorities. Revised edition. Published in New York, in 1847, by J. Disturnell." Of which map a copy is added to this treaty, bearing the signatures and seals of the undersigned plenipotentiaries. And in order to preclude all difficulty in tracing upon the ground the limit separating Upper from Lower California, it is agreed that the said limit shall consist of a straight line, drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific Ocean—distant one marine league south of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, according to the plan of said port, made in the year 1792, by Don Juan Pantoja, second sailing master of the Spanish fleet, and published at Madrid in the year 1802, in the atlas to the voyage of the schooner *Sutil y Mexicana*, of which plan a copy is hereto added, signed and sealed by the respective plenipotentiaries.

In order to designate the boundary line with due precision, upon authoritative maps, and to establish on the ground land-marks which shall show the limits of both republics, as described in the present article, the two governments shall each appoint a surveyor, and a surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratification of this treaty, shall meet at the point of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. They shall keep journals and make out a plan of the line, and the result agreed upon by them shall be deemed a part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two governments will amicably agree regarding what may be necessary to these persons, and also their respective escorts, should such be necessary.

The boundary line established by this article shall be religiously respected by each of the two republics, and no change shall ever be made therein, except by the express and free consent of both nations, lawfully given by the general government of each, in conformity with its own constitution.

ARTICLE VI.  
The vessel and citizens of the U. States shall, in all time, have a free and uninterrupted passage by the Gulf of California, and by the river Colorado, below its confluence with the Gila, to and from their possessions situated north of the boundary line defined in the preceding article; it being understood that this passage is to be by navigating the Gulf of California and the river Colorado; and not by land without the express consent of the Mexican Government.

If, by the examination that may be made, it should be ascertained to be practicable and advantageous to construct a road, canal or railway, which should, in whole or in part, run up the Rio Colorado, or down its mouth, or its bank, within the space of one marine league from either margin of said river, the governments of both republics will form an agreement regarding its construction, in order that it may serve equally for the use and advantage of both countries.

ARTICLE VII.  
The river Gila, and the part of the Del Norte lying below the southern boundary of New Mexico, being agreeable to the fifth article, divided in the middle between the two republics, the navigation of the Gila and of the Bravo, be- low said boundary, shall be free and common to the vessels and citizens of both republics, and neither shall, without the consent of the other, construct any work that may impede or interrupt, in the whole or in part, the exercise of this right—not even for the purpose of favoring new methods of navigation. Nor shall any tax or contribution, under any pretext, be levied upon the vessels or persons navigating the same, or upon merchandise, or effects, transported thereon, except in the case of landing upon one of their shores. If, for the purpose of making the said river navigable, or for other public utility, it should be necessary or advantageous to establish any tax or contribution, this shall not be done without the consent of both governments.

The stipulation contained in the present article shall not impair the territorial rights of either republic, within its established limits.

ARTICLE VIII.  
Mexicans now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico, and which remain, for the future within the limits of the United States, as defined by the present treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove, at any time, to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said territories, or disposing thereof, and removing the proceeds wherever they please, without their being subjected on this account, to any contribution, or tax, or charge whatever.

Those who shall prefer to remain in said territories, may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens, or acquire those of citizens of the United States. But they shall be under the obligation to make their selection within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; and those who shall remain in the said territories, after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intentions to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States.

In the said territories, property of every kind, now belonging to Mexicans not established there, shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy, with respect to it, the same rights and privileges as the same belonged to citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE IX.  
The Mexican Republic shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States. In the meantime, they shall be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, their property, and the civil rights now vested in them, according to the Mexican law. With respect to political rights, their condition shall be on an equality with that of the inhabitants of the other territories of the United States, and at least equally good as that of the inhabitants of Louisiana and the Floridas, when these provinces, by transfer from the French republic, and the crown of Spain, became territories of the United States.

The most ample guaranty shall be enjoyed by all ecclesiastics, and religious corporations, or communities, and by the members of either of their ministry, as in the enjoyment of their property of every kind, whether individual or corporate. This guaranty shall embrace all temples, houses, and edifices, dedicated to the Roman Catholic worship; as well as all property destined to support, or to that of schools, or other foundations for charitable or beneficent purposes. No property of this nature shall be considered as having become the property of the American government, or as subject to be by it disposed of, or diverted to other uses.

Finally, the relations and communication between Catholics, living in the territories aforesaid, and their respective ecclesiastical authorities, shall be open, free, and exempt from all hindrance whatever, even although such authorities should reside within the limits of the Mexican Republic, as defined by this treaty; and this from the time of the said authorities, shall be open, free, and exempt from all hindrance whatever, even although such authorities should reside within the limits of the Mexican Republic, as defined by this treaty.

ARTICLE X.  
[This article is expunged, and in its stead the Senate of the United States has inserted substantially the third article of the treaty with France of 1803, for the cession of Louisiana, to the effect that inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as Congress shall determine, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime, they shall be maintained and protected in the full enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess.—ED. HERALD.]

ARTICLE XI.  
All grants of land made by the Mexican government, or by the competent authorities, in territories previously appertaining to Mexico, and remaining for the future within the limits of the United States, shall be respected as valid, to the same extent that the same grants would be valid if the said territories had remained within the limits of Mexico. But no grants of land in Texas put in possession thereof, who by reason of the circumstances of the country, since the beginning of the troubles between Texas and the Mexican government, may have been prevented from fulfilling all the conditions of their grants, shall be under the obligation to fulfill the said conditions within the period limited in the same respectively, such periods to be now counted from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; in default of which said grants shall not be obligatory on the State of Texas, in virtue of the stipulations contained in the present article.

The foregoing stipulation in regard to grantees of land in Texas, is extended to all grantees of land in the territories aforesaid, elsewhere than in Texas, put in possession under such grants; and in default of the fulfillment of the conditions of any such grant, within the new period which, as is above stipulated, shall be fixed with the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, the same shall be null and void.

The Mexican government declares that no grant whatever of lands in Texas has been since the beginning of the troubles between Texas and the Mexican government, made since the thirtieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

ARTICLE XII.  
Considering that a great part of the territories which, by the present treaty, are to be comprehended for the future within the limits of the United States, is now occupied by savage tribes who will hereafter be under the control of the government of the United States, and that, in the event of any person or persons captured within the Mexican territory by Indians, or by any Indian, within the Mexican States, before receiving such notice from Mexico, should obtain intelligence, through any other channel, of the existence of Mexican captives within its territory it will proceed forthwith to effect their release and delivery to the Mexican authorities.

For the purpose of giving to these stipulations the fullest possible efficacy, thereby affording the security and redress demanded by their true spirit and intent, the government of the United States will now and hereafter pass, and enforce, such laws as may be necessary to enforce such laws as the nature of the subject may require. And finally, the sacredness of this obligation shall never be lost sight of by said government when providing for the removal of Indians from any portions of said territories, or for its being settled by the citizens of the United States, on the contrary, special care then shall be taken not to place the Indian occupants under the necessity of seek-

ing new homes, by committing those invasions which the United States have solemnly obliged themselves to restrain.

ARTICLE XIII.  
In consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in the fifth article of the present treaty, the government of the United States engages to pay to that of the Mexican Republic the sum of fifteen millions of dollars in one or the sum of the two modes below specified.

The Mexican government shall at the time of ratifying this treaty, declare which of these two modes of payment it prefers; and the mode so selected by it shall be conformable by that of the United States.

First mode of payment.—Immediately after this treaty shall have been duly ratified by the government of the Mexican Republic, the sum of three millions of dollars shall be paid to the said government by that of the United States, in the city of Mexico, in the gold or silver coin of Mexico. For the twelve millions of dollars, the United States shall create a stock bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, commencing on the day of the ratification of this treaty by the government of the Mexican Republic, and payable annually at the city of Washington; the principal of said stock to be redeemable there, at the pleasure of the government of the United States, at any time after two years from the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; six months public notice of the intention to redeem the same being previously given.

Second mode of payment.—Immediately after this treaty shall have been duly ratified by the government of the Mexican Republic, the sum of three millions of dollars shall be paid to the said government by that of the United States, at the city of Mexico, in the gold or silver coin of Mexico. The remaining twelve millions of dollars shall be paid at the same place, and in the same coin, in annual installments of one million of dollars each, together with interest on the same, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. This interest shall begin to run upon the whole sum of twelve millions from the day of the ratification of the present treaty by the Mexican government, and the first of the installments shall be paid at the expiration of one year from the same day. Together with each annual installment, a fifth part, the whole interest accruing on such installment from the beginning shall also be paid.

Certificates, in the proper form for the said installments, respectively in such sums as shall be desired by the Mexican government, and transferable by it, shall be delivered to the said government by that of the United States. (N. B.—The first of these modes is rejected. The latter is adopted, with the exception of the last paragraph within brackets.)

ARTICLE XIV.  
The United States engage, moreover to assume and pay to the claimants all the amounts now due them, and those hereafter to become due, by reason of the claims already liquidated and decided against the Mexican Republic, under the conventions between the two republics severally concluded on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-three; so that the Mexican Republic shall be absolutely exempt from the future, from all expense whatever on account of the said claims.

ARTICLE XV.  
The United States do furthermore discharge the Mexican Republic from all claims of citizen of the United States, not heretofore decided against the Mexican government, which may have arisen previously to the date of the signature of this treaty; which discharge shall be final and perpetual, whether the said claims be rejected or allowed by the board of commissioners provided for in the following article, and whether shall be the total amount of those allowed.

ARTICLE XVI.  
Through consideration for the interests of commerce generally, it is agreed that if less than sixty days should elapse between the date of the signature of this treaty and the date of the exchange of ratifications, conformably with the stipulation in the third article, in such case all merchandise, effects and property, whatsoever, arriving at the Mexican ports after the restoration of the said custom-houses, and previously to the expiration of sixty days after the date of the signature of this treaty, shall be admitted to entry; and no other duties shall be levied thereon than the duties established by the tariff fixed in force at such custom-houses at the time of the restoration of the same.—And to all such merchandise, effects, and property, the rule established by the preceding article shall apply.

ARTICLE XVII.  
If, unhappily, any disagreement should hereafter arise between the governments of the two republics, whether with respect to any other particular concerning the political or commercial relations of the two nations, or to any governments, in the name of those nations, do promise to each other that they will endeavor in the most sincere and earnest manner, to settle the differences so arising, and to preserve the state of peace and friendship in which the countries are now placing themselves, and for this end, mutual representation and pacific negotiations. And if, by these means, they should not be enabled to come to an agreement, a resort shall not, on this account, be had to reprisals, or hostility of any kind, by the one republic against the other, until the government of that which deems itself aggrieved shall have mutually considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborhood, whether it would not be better that such difference should be settled by the arbitration of commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation. And should such course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference, or the circumstances of the case.

ARTICLE XVIII.  
Each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the entire right to fortify whatever point within its territory, it may judge proper so to fortify, for its security.

ARTICLE XIX.  
The treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded at the city of Mexico, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1831; between the United States of America, and the United Mexican States, except the additional article, and except so far as the stipulations of the said treaty may be incompatible with any stipulation contained in the present treaty, is hereby revived for the period of eight years from the day of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, with the same force and virtue as if incorporated therein; it being understood that each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the right, at any time after the said period of eight years has expired, to terminate the same by giving one year's notice of such intention to the other party.

ARTICLE XX.  
All supplies whatever for troops of the United States in Mexico, arriving at ports in the occupation of such troops previous to the final evacuation thereof, although subsequently to

the restoration of the custom houses at such ports shall be entirely exempt from duties and charges of any kind; the Government of the United States hereby engaging and pledging its faith to establish, and vigilantly to enforce, all possible guaranties for securing the revenue of Mexico, by preventing the importation, under cover of this stipulation, of any articles other than such, both in kind and quality, as shall really be wanted for the use and consumption of the forces of the United States during the time they may remain in Mexico. To this end, it shall be the duty of all officers and agents of the United States to denounce to the Mexican authorities of the respective ports any attempts at a fraudulent abuse of this stipulation which they may know of or may have reason to suspect, and to give to such authorities all the aid in their power with regard thereto; and every such attempt, when duly proved and established by sentence of a competent tribunal, shall be punished by the confiscation of the property so attempted to be fraudulently introduced.

ARTICLE XXI.  
With respect to all merchandise, effects and property whatsoever imported into ports of Mexico whilst in the occupation of the forces of the United States, whether by citizens of the United States, or by citizens or subjects of any neutral nation, the following rules shall be observed:

1. All such merchandise, effects and property, if purported previously to the restoration of the custom-houses to the Mexican authorities, as stipulated for in the third article of the present treaty, shall be subject to the same duties, although the importation of the same be prohibited by the Mexican tariff.

2. The same perfect exemption shall be enjoyed by all such merchandise, effects and property, imported subsequently to the restoration of the custom-houses, and previously to the sixty days fixed in the following article for the coming into force of the Mexican tariff, at such ports respectively; the same merchandise, effects, and property, being, however, at the time of their importation, subject to the payment of duties, as provided for in the said following article.

3. All merchandise, effects and property, described in the two rules foregoing, shall, during their continuance at the place of importation, or upon their leaving such place for the interior, be exempt from all duty, tax, or impost of every kind, under whatever title, or denomination. Nor shall they be there subjected to any charge whatsoever upon the sale thereof.

4. All merchandise, effects and property, described in the first and second rules, which shall have been removed to any place in the interior of the United States, or to the occupation of the forces of the U. States, shall, during their continuance therein, be exempt from all tax upon the sale or consumption thereof, and from every kind of impost or contribution, under whatever title or denomination.

5. But if any merchandise, effects or property, described in the first and second rules, shall be removed to any place not occupied at the time by the forces of the United States; they shall, upon their introduction into such place, or upon their sale or consumption there, be subject to the same duties which, under the Mexican laws, they would be required to pay in such cases if they had been imported in time of peace, through the maritime custom-houses, and had there paid the duties conformably with the Mexican tariff.

6. The owners of all merchandise, effects or property described in the first and second rules, and existing in any port of Mexico shall have the right to reship the same, exempt from all tax, impost, or contribution whatever.

With respect to all metals, or other property, exported from any Mexican port whilst in the occupation of the forces of the United States, and previously to the restoration of the custom-house at such port, no person shall be required by the Mexican authorities, whether general or State, to pay any tax; duty or combination upon any such exportation, or in any manner to account for the same to be said authorities.

ARTICLE XXII.  
Through consideration for the interests of commerce generally, it is agreed that if less than sixty days should elapse between the date of the signature of this treaty and the date of the exchange of ratifications, conformably with the stipulation in the third article, in such case all merchandise, effects and property, whatsoever, arriving at the Mexican ports after the restoration of the said custom-houses, and previously to the expiration of sixty days after the date of the signature of this treaty, shall be admitted to entry; and no other duties shall be levied thereon than the duties established by the tariff fixed in force at such custom-houses at the time of the restoration of the same.—And to all such merchandise, effects, and property, the rule established by the preceding article shall apply.

ARTICLE XXIII.  
If, unhappily, any disagreement should hereafter arise between the governments of the two republics, whether with respect to any other particular concerning the political or commercial relations of the two nations, or to any governments, in the name of those nations, do promise to each other that they will endeavor in the most sincere and earnest manner, to settle the differences so arising, and to preserve the state of peace and friendship in which the countries are now placing themselves, and for this end, mutual representation and pacific negotiations. And if, by these means, they should not be enabled to come to an agreement, a resort shall not, on this account, be had to reprisals, or hostility of any kind, by the one republic against the other, until the government of that which deems itself aggrieved shall have mutually considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborhood, whether it would not be better that such difference should be settled by the arbitration of commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation. And should such course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference, or the circumstances of the case.

ARTICLE XXIV.  
The restoration of the custom houses at such ports shall be entirely exempt from duties and charges of any kind; the Government of the United States hereby engaging and pledging its faith to establish, and vigilantly to enforce, all possible guaranties for securing the revenue of Mexico, by preventing the importation, under cover of this stipulation, of any articles other than such, both in kind and quality, as shall really be wanted for the use and consumption of the forces of the United States during the time they may remain in Mexico. To this end, it shall be the duty of all officers and agents of the United States to denounce to the Mexican authorities of the respective ports any attempts at a fraudulent abuse of this stipulation which they may know of or may have reason to suspect, and to give to such authorities all the aid in their power with regard thereto; and every such attempt, when duly proved and established by sentence of a competent tribunal, shall be punished by the confiscation of the property so attempted to be fraudulently introduced.

ARTICLE XXV.  
With respect to all merchandise, effects and property whatsoever imported into ports of Mexico whilst in the occupation of the forces of the United States, whether by citizens of the United States, or by citizens or subjects of any neutral nation, the following rules shall be observed:

1. All such merchandise, effects and property, if purported previously to the restoration of the custom-houses to the Mexican authorities, as stipulated for in the third article of the present treaty, shall be subject to the same duties, although the importation of the same be prohibited by the Mexican tariff.

2. The same perfect exemption shall be enjoyed by all such merchandise, effects and property, imported subsequently to the restoration of the custom-houses, and previously to the sixty days fixed in the following article for the coming into force of the Mexican tariff, at such ports respectively; the same merchandise, effects, and property, being, however, at the time of their importation, subject to the payment of duties, as provided for in the said following article.

3. All merchandise, effects and property, described in the two rules foregoing, shall, during their continuance at the place of importation, or upon their leaving such place for the interior, be exempt from all duty, tax, or impost of every kind, under whatever title, or denomination. Nor shall they be there subjected to any charge whatsoever upon the sale thereof.

4. All merchandise, effects and property, described in the first and second rules, which shall have been removed to any place in the interior of the United States, or to the occupation of the forces of the U. States, shall, during their continuance therein, be exempt from all tax upon the sale or consumption thereof, and from every kind of impost or contribution, under whatever title or denomination.

5. But if any merchandise, effects or property, described in the first and second rules, shall be removed to any place not occupied at the time by the forces of the United States; they shall, upon their introduction into such place, or upon their sale or consumption there, be subject to the same duties which, under the Mexican laws, they would be required to pay in such cases if they had been imported in time of peace, through the maritime custom-houses, and had there paid the duties conformably with the Mexican tariff.

6. The owners of all merchandise, effects or property described in the first and second rules, and existing in any port of Mexico shall have the right to reship the same, exempt from all tax, impost, or contribution whatever.

With respect to all metals, or other property, exported from any Mexican port whilst in the occupation of the forces of the United States, and previously to the restoration of the custom-house at such port, no person shall be required by the Mexican authorities, whether general or State, to pay any tax; duty or combination upon any such exportation, or in any manner to account for the same to be said authorities.

ARTICLE XXVI.  
Through consideration for the interests of commerce generally, it is agreed that if less than sixty days should elapse between the date of the signature of this treaty and the date of the exchange of ratifications, conformably with the stipulation in the third article, in such case all merchandise, effects and property, whatsoever, arriving at the Mexican ports after the restoration of the said custom-houses, and previously to the expiration of sixty days after the date of the signature of this treaty, shall be admitted to entry; and no other duties shall be levied thereon than the duties established by the tariff fixed in force at such custom-houses at the time of the restoration of the same.—And to all such merchandise, effects, and property, the rule established by the preceding article shall apply.

ARTICLE XXVII.  
If, unhappily, any disagreement should hereafter arise between the governments of the two republics, whether with respect to any other particular concerning the political or commercial relations of the two nations, or to any governments, in the name of those nations, do promise to each other that they will endeavor in the most sincere and earnest manner, to settle the differences so arising, and to preserve the state of peace and friendship in which the countries are now placing themselves, and for this end, mutual representation and pacific negotiations. And if, by these means, they should not be enabled to come to an agreement, a resort shall not, on this account, be had to reprisals, or hostility of any kind, by the one republic against the other, until the government of that which deems itself aggrieved shall have mutually considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborhood, whether it would not be better that such difference should be settled by the arbitration of commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation. And should such course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference, or the circumstances of the case.